

# THE WESTERN CITIZEN.

VOLUME 58.

PARIS, BOURBON COUNTY, KY., FRIDAY, OCT. 27, 1865.

NUMBER 43

## THE WESTERN CITIZEN.

I. L. WALKER, & CO.

PUBLISHERS & PROPRIETORS.

TERMS.

THE WESTERN CITIZEN is published weekly at \$1.00 per annum in advance—\$2.25 in six months—or \$50 at the end of the year. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid. Single copies at our counter five cents.

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Job Work executed with neatness and dispatch, on reasonable terms.

R. M. KELLY,  
Attorney at Law.  
Office on Bank Row.

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Bourbon and adjoining counties, Sept. 15-30.

W. FITHIAN, M.D.,  
PARIS, KY.

Will take pleasure in attending to all calls in his profession, either by night or day.

Office on Bank Row.  
In the rear of John R. Thornton's Law Office, Residence on the corner of Pleasant and Main cross streets, at one of which places he may always be found, unless professionally absent.

May 13th, 1865.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

Dr. Ed. Ingels and Cary N. Hawes

HAVING entered into partnership, will practice Medicine and Surgery in the town of Paris and surrounding country.

July 14-15.

Consumption, Chest and all Respiratory Diseases cured by Medicated Inhalation.

DR. J. WISE, Physician for Diseases of the Lungs, Throat, and Heart.

Also, Eye, Ear, Nose, and Mouth.

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# THE WESTERN CITIZEN

FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 27, 1865

## KENTUCKY CENTRAL RAILROAD.

UP TRAINS  
Leave Covington at 6:00 A. M., and 2:35 P. M.  
Arrive at Paris at 10:14 A. M., and 6:49 P. M.  
Arrive at Lexington at 11:10 A. M., and 7:45 P. M.

DOWN TRAINS  
Leave Lexington at 4:45 A. M., and 12:50 P. M.  
Arrive at Paris at 7:15 A. M., and 3:45 P. M.  
Arrive at Covington at 10:12 A. M., and 6:00 P. M.

The morning train from Covington, and the afternoon train from Lexington, connect with the Nicholasville train.

Mr. S. H. Parvin is our Advertising Agent in Cincinnati, Ohio

The first Monday in next month is Court of Claims. Those, to whom the county is indebted, must present their claims on that day, for allowance.

We have received the first number (November) of the second volume of "Hours of Home," a popular monthly devoted to Religious and Useful Literature, published by Chas. Scribner & Co., New York. We again commend this work to our readers, as one of the best periodicals in the land. It is not sectarian in its character, but contains such articles moral and religious, as all christians will read with great pleasure. The contents of the present number are all able, interesting and entertaining. The work is only \$3 per annum.

Mr. Thos. C. Jones, of this county, sold a few days ago 19 hogs, averaging 323 pounds, at \$11 50 per hundred.

The dwelling of W. W. Alexander, Esq., of this place, was entered on last Tuesday afternoon, while the family were absent, and robbed of jewelry and money to the amount of some \$1,200. The articles were in a reticule, which was hanging up in a wardrobe. Nothing else was disturbed in the house.

Capt. Richard Hawes, has sold his large frame dwelling house, on Main Street, to Geo. M. Bedford and others, for \$6,000. The house was originally built for a boarding school, and is to be occupied hereafter for a Female School.

The Hon. Garrett Davis, on Friday last, filed a petition in the Bourbon Circuit Court against the Kentucky Central Railroad and Generals Brisbin and Palmer, claiming \$10,000 in damages, for carrying several of his slaves out of the State, under Palmer's and Brisbin's orders. The Hon. B. J. Clay has also brought a similar suit, claiming 40,000, in damages.

Maj. S. M. Hilder sold, last week, to Mr. Thos. K. Marsh and others, his farm, containing about 270 acres, about 2 miles from Paris, on the Mayville Pike, for \$105 per acre.

We understand that the Kentucky Central Railroad Company has issued orders to its conductors to stop the transportation of slaves, except they are provided with written orders from their owners. Several slaves, who presented military passes, were refused transportation on the road during last week.

Mr. Ossian Edwards offered his farm, at auction on 19th inst., but withdrew it on a bid of \$134 50 per acre. The farm contains 210 and is situated about 6 miles from Paris, on the Kiser Station pike. We understand, that he has since privately sold it at \$140 per acre.

Some time since an accident occurred at Frankfort killing four or five and mutilating some six or seven persons. Suits have been brought against the Frankfort Railroad in sums varying from \$25 to \$50,000 in each case. The President of the railroad obtained a change of venue and the cases will come up at the fall term of the Henry county Circuit Court.

Mr. H. B. Clay's splendid thoroughbred mare, "Ascension," killed herself on the 19th inst., by running against a tree. She was a very fine animal, being a full sister to "Balloon," and valued at \$2,000.

The Owensboro, Ky., Monitor states that many of the peach and cherry trees in that neighborhood are out again in full bloom.

The afternoon down train on the Covington and Lexington Railroad ran off the track near Boyd's Station last Friday, smashing up one of the cars, but fortunately killing no one. One of the attaches of the train was severely bruised.

R. A. Alexander, the famous stock-raiser, pays tax, in Woodford county, Ky., on an income of \$13,900—the largest income in that county.

The Lexington Observer, of Saturday last, says:

James Kinney, a policeman in Ward No. 1, shot a couple of negro soldiers on last Tuesday, under the following circumstances: The negroes were pulling down his fence, when Mr. Kinney ordered them to cease, which they took no notice of, further to make some impudent replies, when Kinney fired several shots at them, wounding each, one in the arm the other in the leg. We understand Kinney has not been molested.

Gen. D. C. Buell, who has been sojourning in Lexington, Ky., for several days, was honored by many friends and admirers there with a splendid complimentary dinner at the Phoenix Hotel on Friday evening. Remarks appropriate for the occasion and the times were made by Hon. George S. Shanklin, General John P. Houston, James B. Beck, General Leslie Combs, Dr. W. S. Chipley, and others, to which General Buell replied in a beautiful speech, expressing the hope that all of the States would soon be restored to their former positions of equality and power with the Government.

## Military Affairs in Kentucky.

We publish below the proclamation of the Mayor of Lexington, and Gen. Brisbin's order, as well as several telegrams, from Washington, the last of which enlarges Gen. Palmer's Administration in our State:

Notice.—The congregation of colored persons in this city, claimed to be slaves, by the neighboring farmers and others, has become an evil of such magnitude as to require correction. It is, therefore, hereby notified to such owners and claimants, that unless such colored persons are removed from the city to the homes of the claimants, by the 25th day of this month, legal proceedings will be instituted, under the State Law, to compel compliance. The City Marshal and his assistants shall at once make out a roll of the age, sex, and claimant of all colored persons going at large in this city, and hand a copy to the City Attorney, for proper legal proceedings.

JOSEPH WINGATE, Mayor.  
October 17, 1865.

HEADS 1ST BRIGADE, DEPT. KENTUCKY.  
LEXINGTON, KY., October 20, 1865.

To the Mayor of the City of Lexington, Ky.:

Sir.—In accordance with instructions this day received from Major General Palmer, commanding Department of Kentucky, I desire to call your attention to a certain proclamation, purporting to be issued by you, "notifying all owners or claimants of slaves, that, unless they remove them before the 25th inst., legal proceedings will be instituted against them, and to inform you that this shows a total disregard of the rights of these persons, who were once slaves, and a determination to reduce them to the condition from which they have just escaped; and that the military authorities will protect all the people of this city, to which your proclamation alludes, and that no portion of them can be seized and removed from the city, at the mere will of persons who may choose to do so." The U. S. naval expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, were \$112,000,000. This year they will not exceed \$23,000,000.

All of the wood work in Ford's Theater, Washington, has been removed, and we have nearly completed three arch floors of brick masonry, and the basement also of brick. The building will be perfectly fire-proof, and a cast iron staircase will be erected from the first floor to all themselves owners or claimants; that without discussing the question whether there is, in point of law, any person in the State who can be truthfully called the owner of any other person, the wives and children of discharged soldiers, and soldiers now in service are under the special protection of the military authorities, and all people of the State are presumed to be free and will be treated accordingly, until orders are received to the contrary.

Very respectfully,  
JOS. S. BRISBIN,  
Brig. Gen. Com.  
LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 15, 1865.  
Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

Since the abrogation of martial law, no colored persons are allowed to cross on the ferryboats across the Ohio river unless known to the ferryman to be free. Not more than one in a hundred can cross. What shall I do?

JOHN M. PALMER,  
Major-General.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 16, 1865.  
Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

On yesterday ferryboats across the Ohio refused to carry colored persons on passage issued under Department Orders, No. 32.

I have ordered the post commandants here to compel them to do so. The alarm amongst the negroes upon the report of the withdrawal of martial law, of which I have no official information, renders this course necessary. Am I right? Immediate.

JOHN M. PALMER,  
Major-General Commanding.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20, 1865.

Major General Palmer:

Major-General Thomas having reported in favor of your retaining the command in Kentucky, and approving your administration of the department the President has approved his report and overruled the application made for your removal.

By order of the President.  
E. D. TOWNSEND,  
A. A. General.

General Brisbin writes from Lexington, on the 21st, inst., in reference to a statement that there are 20,000 colored troops in Kentucky: "We have but 10,000, and 4,000 are now being mustered out. There are not quite 2,000 white troops in the State, and when the muster out goes on as completed, there will not be over 7,000 troops left in the State." The statement that there were 20,000 colored troops in the State was made to the President by a delegation of Kentuckians, and based upon the report of the Medical Director of the State.

From Humphrey Marshall is at New Orleans, and intends to become a member of the bar of that city.

A dispatch from Lexington, Ky., to the Cincinnati Gazette, dated 23d instant, says:

A meeting of Union men was held at General Brisbin's headquarters on Saturday afternoon. The meeting was held with closed doors, and the proceedings kept from the public. Hon. Sam'l McFee, M. C., Dr. Breckinridge, Hon. Milton Rice, D. S. Goodloe, Gen. Burbridge, and other leading Union men were present.

The Lexington Observer & Reporter, of Wednesday last, says:

The failure of the Mayville and Lexington Railroad Company was a severe blow to the prosperity of both places, but particularly so to Mayville. The road is in the hands of owners who have ample means to complete it, and from conversations with some of the principal parties we believe that it only needs a little encouragement to induce them to do so. That the road when once finished would yield a profitable return, besides being highly beneficial to the public, is, we think, beyond doubt. Some movements ought to be made to re-establish the enterprise. If the present owners are not willing to go on with it, steps should be taken to vacate their charter and let it be done by those who are. It is ten or twelve years since the road passed into their hands, and they have done nothing towards its completion. They will have no right to complain should they find the public patience exhausted."

Oil has been struck at the depth of forty feet on Indian Creek, Hancock county, Ky., 4 miles from Hawesville, and 12 miles from the Ohio. The land belongs to Messrs. Hogg and Littell, and the well is H. W. Allison. There is great excitement in the neighborhood.

The Evansville Journal is informed that outrages upon citizens are of frequent occurrence in the regions of Kentucky lying between this and the Cumberland river. Parties are passing through the country and seizing men and hanging them up until they consent to divulge where their money is concealed. They then rob them and let them go. The perpetrators should be hunted down and shot or hanged.

The Pope, in his recent allocution declares that outrages upon citizens are of frequent occurrence in the regions of Kentucky lying between this and the Cumberland river. Parties are passing through the country and seizing men and hanging them up until they consent to divulge where their money is concealed. They then rob them and let them go. The perpetrators should be hunted down and shot or hanged.

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A petition has been sent Governor Wells from citizens in North Louisiana, asking him to take steps to prevent the threatened negro insurrection in that locality, of two negro regiments raised by Banks, which have been disbanded. It is said they retain their organization, notwithstanding the disbandment.

General Grant is said to have written to Kirby Smith, tendering him a parole in Cuba, upon the same terms as the other rebel officers of his rank.

Owing to the long and severe drought, the inhabitants of New York City are living in the disagreeable prospect of having their water rations reduced within a few days to less than two thirds the present supply. Croton river is reduced to its lowest stage.

Large fire had occurred in Charleston, on the 18th inst., by which property in the business part of the city, was destroyed to the value of \$100,000. Thirty or forty persons were buried beneath a falling wall, and many of them killed.

The U. S. naval expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, were \$112,000,000. This year they will not exceed \$23,000,000.

All of the wood work in Ford's Theater, Washington, has been removed, and we have nearly completed three arch floors of brick masonry, and the basement also of brick. The building will be perfectly fire-proof, and a cast iron staircase will be erected from the first floor to all themselves owners or claimants; that without discussing the question whether there is, in point of law, any person in the State who can be truthfully called the owner of any other person, the wives and children of discharged soldiers, and soldiers now in service are under the special protection of the military authorities, and all people of the State are presumed to be free and will be treated accordingly, until orders are received to the contrary.

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Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

The potato disease is making such progress in Great Britain that it is affecting finances. The cattle plague also has its influence, capitalists apprehending a necessary import of meat and breadstuffs to supply the deficiency arising from these causes.

The citizens of San Antonio, Texas, as a missionary, discovered a safe and efficacious remedy for the disease known as "Black Death," Disease of the Uterus and Spleen, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy.

By a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and applying the same, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it. *Free Charge.*

Please enclose a post paid envelope, addressed to yourself.

JOSEPH T. INMAN,  
STATION D, BIBLE HOUSE,  
New York City.

OCT. 20-34.

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As an instance of the extent of the damage in New England, the Fall River (Mass.) Monitor mentions the fact that a mill in East Greenwich, R. I., has been paying \$35 a day for water to keep up its mills.

Caterpillars have done great damage to the Louisiana cotton crop. The yield will be far below the average.

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WE wish to inform the citizens of Paris and Bourbon county, that our stock of well selected SHEET MUSIC

Has arrived. The public will do well to examine same and you may rest satisfied that you can get everything as cheap as in the cities of Cincinnati and New York.

STEINFELS & SHEFFMON.

Paris, Oct. 15, 1865.

J. P. BASHFORD & CO.

OCT. 6, 1865.

Wm. Kenney, M. D., FRACTIONER OF MEDICINE & SURGERY.

Office on Bank Row, 3 doors from the corner of Main.

AMENDE & BRO.

Paris, Oct. 6-6-w.

# THE WESTERN CITIZEN

*The Liberty lone that gives the flow'r  
Offering life's taste and perfume,  
And we are weeds without it.—Copper*

PARIS, KENTUCKY,  
FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 27, 1865.

We invite attention to the article upon our first page, in relation to the Paris, Irvine and East Tennessee Railroad. The President of the Company, Mr. P. G. Finn, of Erie, Pa., in a letter to the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, dated Oct. 16, says:—

The Paris, Irvine & East Tennessee Railroad Company are now fully organized, and are now negotiating with European capitalists with a flattering prospect of bringing a sufficient amount of capital into the treasury of the Company to construct and equip the road at an early day.

The Paris, Irvine & East Tennessee Railroad Company are now fully organized, and are now negotiating with European capitalists with a flattering prospect of bringing a sufficient amount of capital into the treasury of the Company to construct and equip the road at an early day. This is the route contemplated by the Company: Starting at Paris and running through or near Irvine, then Southwardly to the Tennessee line. The oil and mineral developments now being made in Kentucky will have a bearing upon the route adopted by the Company. We intend to push this road through to its terminus at an early day. If satisfactory arrangements are not made with the European capitalists referred to, we will open the books for subscription in Cincinnati. We expect the agent of the parties spoken of by next steamer, when the negotiations will be entered into fully."

A letter from Estill Springs, Ky., published in connection with the above, gives the following route for the road:—

The route, in my judgment, from Paris, will be up the valley of Stoner creek, leaving Wincherville, Ky., to the right in going south; thence over to the waters of Lulberg creek, striking near Kiddville, Clarke county, Ky.; thence along the Indian old fields to Lulberg, crossing it at the mouth of Old Field Branch, thence over a gentle rise to Brush Creek, a tributary of Red river, thence along the valley of Brush creek to Red river, thence crossing Red river below the mouth of Brush creek to Estill county, thence along the base of the mountains to or near Irvine, Ky., thence crossing Kentucky River at Mouth Station, Camp Creek, thence up to War Fork Station, Camp Creek to Turkey Foot, thence taking the main divide between the waters of the South Fork of Kentucky river and Rock Castle river, continuing it, crossing Street Creek, thence to Manchester, or near it, the salt works in Clark county; thence up the valley of Goose Creek to the main divide between the waters of the Kentucky and Cumberland rivers; thence passing through or over the divide to Richland creek; thence down it to Barboursville; thence up the valley of the Cumberländ to Cumberland Ford; thence crossing the Cumberland, and then up Yellow creek to Cumberland Gap; thence to Knoxville, connecting with the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad, and with the Abingdon road, &c. This is the most feasible route, from Irvine, Ky., up the main Kentucky river by Proctor, Ky., and thence up south fork of Kentucky river, an then to Manchester, is a good route, but not equal to Station Creek and Dividing ridge route named. But few tunnels will have to be made on the proposed route. You reach inexhaustable coal and iron mines and fields, passing through them from the time you pass Irvine, Ky., twelve or fourteen miles; in fact, passing through fine lands from Brush Creek to Cummins Gap, and fine forests of oak, pine, cedar, poplar, walnut, chestnut, &c., from the valley of Red river on to the Gaule, passing through a country susceptible of settlement and cultivation, &c., and securing to Cincinnati all Eastern Kentucky trade, coal, iron, oil, salt, timber, advantages of water power, &c., making it the cheapest route to you in every respect, and one certain to succeed you bottomless trade and wealth."

The latest intelligence from Europe, in regard to cholera, says the N. Y. Times, shows that we in America, must begin to "set our house in order." The only point of doubt thus far about the present invasion of cholera, with medical men, has been whether it was more than an epidemic of the Mediterranean basin. Till recently, the disease had not left the shores of that sea. In Italy, no inland towns had been attacked, and even cities in the filthiest condition, such as Verona, had altogether escaped the pestilence. France had, indeed, been assailed, but it was on the coast—at Marseilles. Now, however, we hear of cases in the interior of Italy, and above all, the news reaches us that cholera has broken out in Paris and other parts of interior France. It cannot be long probably before cases are reported in England. Winter is not necessarily a safeguard against it, nor extreme cold. In the great attack of 1830, the pestilence raged, all winter frigidly in St. Petersburg, and broke out in England first in October, remaining torpid, as it were, till the next Spring, and then raging through the cities of Great-Britain. It did not appear here till June. It is not improbable that as the season is so far advanced before it has reached Paris, its ravages may be but slight this Autumn, and next Spring may witness its reappearance in Western Europe. If that shall prove the fact, the pestilence will inevitably cross the ocean, and appear here next summer. Physicians, already notice a certain choleric aspect to diseases this year—a peculiarity said often to precede a general attack of Asiatic cholera. If this mysterious agency which produces cholera—this current or wave of invisible fungi or animalculæ or malarial is on its progress around the world, no quarantine or exclusion can shut it out. In the first invasion it broke out in New York soon after it appeared in Montreal.

The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, by order of the Secretary, has issued a circular to the chiefs of all the Treasury bureaus directing them to notify all the clerks that the hours for office duty are between nine and four, which hours they are expected to devote to their business. An examination is to be instituted to the qualifications of all the clerks, and those not efficient or industrious will be removed by disabled officers and soldiers.

The Fenian Congress in session at Philadelphia, have adopted a new Constitution which effects radical changes, abolishing the office of Head Center, and creating a President and Military, Naval and Financial Bureaus, and a Secretary of the Treasury and of War, who shall have control of their several departments. All appointments must be made by the President, and all appropriations must be ratified by the Senate. The new Constitution of the Fenian Brotherhood is after the plan of the Constitution of the United States, the committee having taken that instrument as their model. Besides the Military Board and Secretaries, the Constitution provides for an Assistant Inspector General for each State.

A dispatch from Philadelphia, dated Oct. 24, says:—

There is a great desire to possess the bonds of the Irish Republic, and extravagant premiums are offered for them. It is said that a lady proposed to give \$500 for \$100 in bonds of the first number. There are five denominations of them and they are of superior engraving. The company deem their execution a triumph in art. An accessible and commodious building is to be obtained in New York for the Irish government. The general directors and officers of the government will occupy it. All have made up their minds that American Fenianism will move on now a larger and more fitting scale.

According to the New York Herald's Toronto correspondent, the Fenian movement is creating great excitement in Canada. It is believed the design is to seize that country by it, and not Ireland, into which it is expected England will throw her troops. The Canadian Government is making considerable military changes, and looking after the troops where there is an Irish element in them.

A dispatch from Washington, dated Oct. 24, says:—

Secretary McCulloch intimates that it is the expenditures of the War Department for the next year are reduced in the same ratio as in the estimate by the Secretary of the Navy for his Department, the total expenditures of the Government, exclusive of interest on the public debt, will be brought within \$100,000,000.

A dispatch, dated St. Louis, Mo., October 24, says:—

The Indians of the plains are on the rampage again. As fast as the troops are withdrawn the Indians follow in their track, committing depredations and spreading desolation wherever they go. On Friday last a party of them attacked a train at Bull's Station, a few miles west of Julesburg, ran off the stock, and killed one man. Yesterday they killed three men, and wounded several others, at Alkali, 50 miles this side of Julesburg. The overland mail coaches have again stopped running. These outrages were doubtless committed by the same band, and indicate that they design to break up the northern route of travel, if possible. A gentleman just from that region, says it is their avowed determination, and in the present unprotected condition of the route, they can do nothing to accomplish it. If something is not speedily done by the Government to keep this road open, travel will not only be suspended, but interrupted.

The Secretary of War issued an order on Monday last, declaring that, hereafter, all persons who have failed to report, on being drafted, are not to be deemed deserters, and will not be liable to arrest in future. He also directs that such who have been arrested shall be immediately released on confinement.

The Tennessee Senate, on the 19th inst., by a vote of 10 against 9, voted in favor of admitting colored persons as witnesses in the State Courts. The measure has yet to pass the House.

The North Carolina State Convention adjourned on the 19th inst., to assemble again on the 23rd of May. An ordinance was passed preventing any future legislation assuming or paying any debt created directly or indirectly for the prosecution of the rebellion.

The Hons. Will. L. Shaukey and J. L. Alcorn have been elected by the Mississippi Legislature, to the U. S. Senate.

A dispatch, dated Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 20, says:—

The steamship Hibernian arrived at New York, on Monday last, with five days' later news from Europe. It brings the correspondence between Mr. Adams, our Minister to Great Britain, and Earl Russell, concerning the right of the United States to claim indemnity for the outrages and robberies of English built and equipped rebel pirates. The claim is firmly pressed by Mr. Adams, and is as firmly disallowed by Earl Russell. No definite result was arrived at. Earl Russell refused to submit the question to arbitration, but was willing that a commission should be appointed to consider the points at issue. The tone of the correspondence gives rise to expressions of anxiety in leading London journals, and will awaken renewed interest in the matter in this country.

The new Cabinet question, says a dispatch from Washington, under date of the 23d inst., is the chief topic of importance, and is exciting considerable discussion in political circles. It is currently reported that General McClellan has been requested to return home to take the position of Secretary of War. General Butler is also named as the Radical candidate for the same position. Thomas B. Florence, named for Secretary of the Navy, and Montgomery Blair is mentioned in connection with the Post office Department.

The approaching change in our relations with China is discussed with earnestness in the English press. The Shanghai correspondent of the London Times states that hitherto the American National representatives have been treated with ill-concealed dislike and in some instances with contempt. He attributes this fact partly to the absence of an American fleet in Chinese waters and partly to the habit of making Consuls out of missionaries.—

Now that a United States fleet is on the road to China, an extraordinary change is anticipated in the mutual diplomatic relations of the two countries. The Times speculates whether the first introduction of the American fleet will not be of a hostile character. The American citizen, Burgrave, for whose restoration an imperative demand has been made by the United States Consul, is believed to have been either starved or executed.

President Johnson sent the following dispatch in relation to the repudiation of the rebel debt, to W. W. Holden, Provisional Governor of North Carolina:—

WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 18, 1865.

W. W. Holden, Provisional Governor of North Carolina:

Every dollar of the State debt created to aid the rebellion against the United States should be repudiated finally and forever. The great mass of the people should not be taxed to pay a debt to aid in carrying on a rebellion to which they were opposed. Those who have given their names for the obligation of the State in violation of law, constitution, and will of the people, must meet their fate. It is a misfortune and cannot be recognized by the people of any State professing themselves loyal to the Government of the United States. I repeat that the loyal people of North Carolina should be exonerated from the payment of every dollar of the indebtedness created in carrying on the rebellion.

I trust and hope that the people of United States will wash their hands of everything that partakes in the slightest degree of the rebellion, which has been so recently crushed by the strong arm of the Government in carrying out the obligations imposed by the Constitution.

[Signed] ANDREW JOHNSON,  
President of the United States.

A special dispatch to the N. Y. Post, dated Washington, Oct. 24, says:—

Mr. McPherson, Clerk of the House of Representatives, says he will not put on the list of members the name of any person claiming to be elected from a State that has been in the rebellion. To do so, he says, would be deciding one of the most important questions before Congress, and let in eight Southern members at the outset upon the subject of their recognition, and would end the controversy in their favor at once.

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Lord Palmerston is said to be so sick that he has to be lifted into and out of his bed, which would seem to point to his soon being placed in that bed from which there is no lifting. He has some other complaint than gout, and besides old age. He entered his 82nd year on the 20th of this month. Lord Derby, who is sixty, is also very sick, there being no mistake as to his sufferings being caused by the gout. Thus the leader of the opposition is disabled at the same time with the premier.—

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The North Carolina State Convention adjourned on the 19th inst., to assemble again on the 23rd of May. An ordinance was passed preventing any future legislation assuming or paying any debt created directly or indirectly for the prosecution of the rebellion.

A dispatch, dated Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 20, says:—

The proposition to increase the regular army has been fully discussed at the army headquarters here, by Gens. Grant, Thomas, Meade, Hancock and others, and Gen. Grant will recommend that it be increased to seventy-five thousand men; the infantry force to consist of forty regiments of one battalion each. The plan is also favored by Secretary Stanton.

All statements that the Treasury Department has been, or is, paying money to various States on account of their expenditures for war purposes during the war, are entirely untrue. The accounts of various States are passing through the Auditor's and Comptroller's offices, but no payments of any kind are being made to any State.

Circumstances frequently occur which render it of great interest both to the government and to private parties, to be able to trace government securities. It is therefore very desirable that banks and all persons dealing in these securities should keep a record of each separate transaction in them, stating the name of the person, firm or institution of whom they were purchased or to whom sold, their location, the kind of security and its series, date, denomination and number.

A Canadian paper says that orders have been received by the Belgian for the purchase of oats and barley in Canada for the home market. This is a new feature of the grain trade, rendered necessary by the short crops this year in Europe and the United States; and, in view of the probable abrogation of the reciprocity treaty next March, is a pleasant feature.

It is estimated that the difference between the price of oats and barley in England and Canada, at the present time, is sufficiently large to make a trade between the two countries profitable to the Canadian producers.

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The Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald says:—

Benjamin G. Humphreys is the only Whig elected Governor of Mississippi. He was not elected on that issue, however. The probabilities are that he had been put forward on that issue he would have been left out in the cold. We simply mention it as a fact for history—one of those events which mark the changes in the political feelings of the States. It might also be mentioned as another singular fact, that the entire Congressional delegation just elected to the House of Representatives are also Whigs. With rare exceptions the Mississippi delegations before the war were unanimously Democratic.

Mr. John Hoppy, of the Nashville Banner, gives the following account of his application to the President for pardon:

Had a personal interview with the Chief Magistrate, and asked him for a small pardon, if he had any more left.—

Chief Magistrate wanted to know what position I held in the rebel army. The answer was faint, somewhat hesitating, and a little shaky. I said "quartermaster."—

Chief Magistrate chuckled and turned his head to conceal a sardonic smile. "My ancient and venerable friend," he said, "I think that your department of the rebellion endangered the Union cause, your innocence is a pardon in itself."

A dispatch, dated New York, Oct. 23, says:—

Henry Ward Beecher yesterday delivered a sermon in which he gave his unequivocal endorsement of President Johnson and his reconstruction policy, urged forbearance and kindness toward the South, insisting they must regulate negro suffrage for themselves, disowning northern interference, claimed we must have confidence in the loyal professions of the South, and their self-respect must not be offended. He also put forth kind words for General Lee.

A dispatch, dated New York, Oct. 23, says:—

The approaching change in our relations with China is discussed with earnestness in the English press. The Shanghai correspondent of the London Times states that hitherto the American National representatives have been treated with ill-concealed dislike and in some instances with contempt. He attributes this fact partly to the absence of an American fleet in Chinese waters and partly to the habit of making Consuls out of missionaries.—

Now that a United States fleet is on the road to China, an extraordinary change is anticipated in the mutual diplomatic relations of the two countries. The Times speculates whether the first introduction of the American fleet will not be of a hostile character. The American citizen, Burgrave, for whose restoration an imperative demand has been made by the United States Consul, is believed to have been either starved or executed.

The homestead of the late Edward Everett, in Boston, together with articles of household furniture, including pictures, busts, &c., were sold on the 19th inst., at auction under the direction of the Probate Court. The real estate comprised 4,113½ square feet of ground with the mansion, and sold to Francis B. Hays, Esq., for \$13,85 per square foot, bringing the sum of \$56,971.48. There was a considerable crowd of bidders composed chiefly of the admirers of the scholar and statesman who desired some memento from the homestead, which he so long occupied. A statuette of Daniel Webster brought \$30, while one of the same kind of Henry Clay brought only \$10.50. The many articles sold brought rather low prices. A mahogany center table sold for only \$29, and a valuable pair of globes, celestial and terrestrial, only \$23. In the line of curiosities, a large pair of buck's horns sold for \$1.75. A rifle captured from the rebels at Ft. Henry, \$82.50. A cannon ball from the battlefield of New Orleans was knocked down at \$2.25, and another fired in the valley "head round the world" at Lexington, was sold for \$3. Bound volumes of newspapers of the first quarter of the present century, including several years of the Daily Advertiser, brought \$1.40 each.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican makes the following remarks upon the verdict of Connecticut, against negro suffrage:—

If there had been any doubt before as to what Congress might or might not do in the matter, the decision of Connecticut settles it. There will be no attempt to force negro suffrage on the Southern States by Federal authority, or to exclude Representatives and Senators from States that have not granted this right to their freedmen. It would be too absurd to pretend that their State governments are not republican, in the sense of the Constitution, because colored citizens are excluded from the suffrage, when a New England State has just voted that negro suffrage is not republican, either in that or the party sense, and five-sixths of the free States agree with her. Nor would it be less preposterous to say to southern men that they cannot trust them to do justice to the freed negroes unless they can protect themselves by the ballot, while we can trust ourselves to do justice to our colored citizens without that protection. In fact, the decision of Connecticut postpones the whole question, as a national one, making it a question for years to come, for it is one of the things that will be agitated until settled.

About \$5,000,000 were required last year to pay pensions. The estimates for the next year will be considerably above \$10,000,000.

The official returns published in Paris show that the Government sold last week in New York, 8,000 bales of cotton, which brought \$112,000 in gold.

The whole amount realized from cotton sales by the Government during the past year is six or seven millions of dollars in coin.

The price of cotton, says the National Intelligencer, has advanced considerably since last July, and it is likely still further to advance. The prospect for a cotton crop for the present is very dull. It will hardly reach eight hundred thousand bales. The remnant of cotton in the South does not exceed six or eight hundred thousand bales, according to the estimates of Southern producers and factors, though the domestic and foreign purchaser make a much higher estimate. It is well understood that the crop of the present year will be the smallest that has been made for a number of years. The temporary disorganization of slave labor and absence of other labor will reduce the crop to less than a million of bales. The price of cotton is therefore advancing, and must teach a very high figure by the next year.

Lord Palmerston is said to be so sick that he has to be lifted into and out of his bed, which would seem to point to his soon being placed in

The Apple Tree in the Lane.

It stood close by where on leather hinge  
The gate swing back from the grassy lane;  
When the cows came home at dusk they eve  
It nestled down in the hill and plain.  
Its boughs knotty and gnarled by time,  
Waved to and fro in the idle breeze,  
When the spring days wave a blushing crown  
Of blossoms bright for the apple trees.

Its shadow fell o'er the crystal' stream  
That all the long, bright summer days,  
Like a silver thread 'midst the waving grass,  
Reflected back the golden rays.  
On the Monday sun that madly drove  
To mark the fount of the brooklet dry,  
But the light clouds showered tear drops down  
Till the glad brook laughed as it glided by.

Never was the apple half so sweet,  
Golden russet striped with red,  
As those that fell from the apple tree,  
When the sun took the branches off the head.  
The stately hawthorn crown'd the hill,  
The dark pines rise above the plains,  
But the one we prize far more than they  
Is the apple tree in the pasture lane.

Long years have passed, and cows no more  
Come home at night through the grassy lane;  
Where the gate swing back on leather hinge,  
I stand to gaze on the hill and plain.  
No more we hear to the music low  
Of the crystal stream as it ripples on,  
And the apple tree in the pasture lane  
Is but a dream of the day by gone.

A young widow was asked why she was  
going to get married so soon after the death  
of her first husband.—“Oh, la,” said she,  
“I do it to prevent trottin' myself to death  
on account of dear Tom.”

“What do you intend to do with Jefferson Davis?” asked an Englishman of a re-turned soldier the other day. “It would be blasted cruel to hang him, you know. Now, what do you intend to do with him?” The soldier replied that they proposed to borrow the Island of St. Helena and shut him up there as the English did Napoleon.

A shoemaker was the other day fitting  
a customer with a pair of boots, when the  
buyer observed that he had but one objection to them, which was that the soles were  
a little too thick. “It is that all,” replied  
Crispin, “put on the boots and the objection  
will gradually wear away.”

A lady applied to Reynolds, the philanthropist, in behalf of an orphan.—After he had given liberally, she said—“When he is old enough I will teach him to name and thank his benefactor.” “Stop,” said the good man, “thou art mistaken; we do not thank the clouds for rain. Teach him to thank Him who giveth the clouds and the rain.”

A good story is told of a country gentleman, who for the first time, heard an Episcopalian Bishop preach. He had read much of the aristocracy of the Church, and when he returned home he was asked if the people were stuck up. “Oshaw, no,” replied he, “why the minister preached in his shirt sleeves!”

The London Times makes the following not very creditable admission, when it says “drinking has become so interwoven with the very life and soul of every English occasion of importance, that the idea of closing grog-shops on election days is simply inadmissible.”

A leading western merchant, addicted to old Bourbon, was wont to shut himself up in a room over his store “to sleep it off.” On one of these occasions he gave his partner special orders not to allow any one to go into his room.—“But,” said he hesitating, “if my wife comes down you may let her in—she's a particular friend of mine!”

We have a great many things, Dr. Guthrie says, taught in the schools now—physiology, philology, craniology, geology, and what the better is a girl for it all when she becomes a tradesman's wife? She cannot dam her stockings, bake her bread, boil a potato or light a fire. When I see a servant make two or three attempts to light a fire, I am tempted to say: My good friend, let me try and do it for you. I do not, remember, despise those ologies; but I am for stitching, laceology, and boilology.”

Many of our readers will remember the fatal duel in 1838, between two members of Congress, Messrs. Graves, of Kentucky, and Cilley, of Maine, in which the latter was killed. In a letter to a friend, in 1844, Mr. Graves said: “I will add with the most unaffected sincerity, that, in a community where public sentiment sanctions this practice, (duelling,) it requires a much higher order of courage to refuse to fight, than to fight; and if I have one ardent wish which is greater than any other on this subject, it is that, if I shall ever be so situated, I may find myself possessed of that higher order of courage.”

The Boston Commonwealth tells a good story, to the effect that some six or seven years ago as Mr. W., a friend and admirer of Rev. Theodore Parker, was walking in Winter street, one Sunday morning, reading a paper, a gentleman stepped up and asked him if he would direct him to Trinity Church. Mr. W. did so, adding at the same time, “I perceive you are a stranger, and if you will stop into Music Hall, my honor for it you will hear more truth in one half hour than has been dealt out in Trinity Church in twenty-five years.” The stranger thanked Mr. W., with a bland smile, saying, “Excuse me, sir, but I am going to officiate in that church, in an honest way, myself, this morning!” Mr. W. passed on with a low whistle.

Ladies, when being courted, ought not to object to the moderate use of tobacco. They should recollect that where there is a smoke there must be smoke.

Two or three persons in Auburn, N. Y., have been fatally stung by a large worm infesting tomato vines, death ensuing within a few hours.

“How long did Adam remain in Paradise before he sinned?” asked an amiable spouse of her husband. “Till he got a wife,” was the calm reply.

“How fish hang around the bait till they are hooked!” said an old gentleman, as he pushed through a crowd of fops waiting the egress of the ladies at a church door.

“All bitters have heating tendency or effect,” said a doctor to a young lady. “You will except a bitter cold morning, won't you, doctor?” inquired the lady.

## NEW STORE!!

On Main Street,

Opposite the Court House,  
Paris, Ky.

MAY &amp; WILLIAMS

ARE NOW RECEIVING A

NEW STOCK

—OF—

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Dress Goods,

French Merinos,

French Poplins,

Irish Poplins,

WOOL PLAIDS,

Delaines,

Bombazines,

Alpacas, &amp;c., &amp;c.

ELEGANT DRESS SILKS,

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S

UNDER-WEAR.

CLOAKS and Shawls,

## NEW GOODS

—AT—

W. W. MASSIE'S.

Opposite the Court House,

Paris, Ky.

NEW DRESS GOODS,

French Merinos,

French Poplins,

Irish Poplins,

WOOL PLAIDS,

Delaines,

Bombazines,

Alpacas, &amp;c., &amp;c.

ELEGANT DRESS SILKS.

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S

UNDER-WEAR.

CLOAKS and Shawls,

IN NEWEST STYLE.

GENTS' TRAVELING SHAWLS!

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

NOTIONS.

OUR NEW STAND!

W. H. WAINWRIGHT &amp; CO.

Having PURCHASED THE LARGE

COMMODITIES IN WHICH THE POST

OFFICE WAS RECENTLY KEPT, WOULD

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO THE CITIZENS OF PARIS

THEIR STOCK OF FRENCH WORK

W. W. MASSIE.

PARIS, Sept. 22, 1865.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

PRINTS

AND

BLEACHED COTTONS,

CLOTHS,

CASSIMIRES,

VESTINGS,

NOTIONS,

TABLE LINENS,

HOSIERY, GLOVES,

NUBIAS,

HOODS,

FLANNELS,

BLANKETS,

SHAWLS,

LACES,

RIBBONS,

CORSETS! CORSETS!

HOOP SKIRTS,

FURNISHING GOODS,

WHICH WE OFFER

AT THE LOWEST TERMS.

MAY &amp; WILLIAMS

Main Street, opp. the Court House,

Sept. 29, 1865.

BOOT &amp; SHOE HOUSE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM

THE CITIZENS OF PARIS, AND THE PUBLIC

THAT THEY HAVE FORMED A PARTNERSHIP UNDER

THEIR FIRM NAME OF

HANEY &amp; GAPER,

FOR THE PURPOSE OF DEALING IN AND MANUFACTURING

BOOTS, GAITERS, &amp;c.

THEIR SHOP IS AT THE OLD STAND OF JOHN GAPER,

NEXT DOOR TO MCCLINTOCK &amp; DAVIS' GROCERY,

MAIN STREET, PARIS, KY.

THEY ARE NOW OPENING A NEW, LARGE, AND WELL

SELECTED STOCK OF

HARDWARE.

LADIES', GENTS', AND CHILDREN'S

BOOTS AND SHOES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FRESH

SUPPLY OF

GROCERIES,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR, VINEGAR,

YELLOWS, RUM, CEDAR, CLOVES,

GUM, CLOVES, CINNAMON, &amp;c.

RIDING BRIDLES,

BOTH PLAIN AND FANCY; BITS,

SPURS, BLANKETS, MILITARY SADDLES,

ETC., AND A LARGE STOCK OF BRIDLES, WHIPS,

SILVER COLLARS, BLANKETS, &amp;c., &amp;c.

TRUNKS, VALISES, &amp;c.

LEATHER OF VARIOUS KINDS FOR SALE,

CASH FOR HIDES, FURS, SHEEPSKIN, TALLOW,

KIDS, FEATHERS, BEEVES, &amp;c.

OLD STAND OPPOSITE THE BOURBON HOUSE, MAIN

STREET, PARIS, KY.

JUNE 9TH, 1865.

GROCERIES?

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SUPPLY OF

GROCERIES,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR, VINEGAR,

YELLOWS, RUM, CEDAR, CLOVES,

GUM, CLOVES, CINNAMON, &amp;c.

BUCKET, TUBS, BASKETS &amp; BROOMS,

TEA, BROWN AND BLACK, &amp; NO. 1 ARTICLE,

ALSO, POWDER, SHAG, CLOVES, CINNAMON,

WINDOW GLASS, ASSORTED,

CANDLES, STAR AND SUMMER PRESS TALLOW,

DRIED PEACHES &amp; APPLES,

TOGETHER WITH A COMPLETE STOCK WHICH WE OFFER TO OUR CUSTOMERS AND THE PUBLIC AS LOW AS THE MARKET WILL ALLOW THESE WAR TIMES.

MCINTOCK &amp; DAVIS.

THEIR SHOP IS AT THE OLD STAND OF JOHN GAPER,

NEXT DOOR TO MCCLINTOCK &amp; DAVIS' GROCERY,

MAIN STREET, PARIS, KY.

THEY ARE NOW RECEIVING A NEW, LARGE, AND WELL

SELECTED STOCK OF

HARDWARE.

LADIES', GENTS', AND CHILDREN'S

BOOTS AND SHOES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FRESH

SUPPLY OF

GROCERIES,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR, VINEGAR,

YELLOWS, RUM, CEDAR, CLOVES,

GUM, CLOVES, CINNAMON, &amp;c.

BUCKET, TUBS, BASKETS &amp; BROOMS,

TEA, BROWN AND BLACK, &amp; NO. 1 ARTICLE,

ALSO, POWDER, SHAG, CLOVES, CINNAMON,

WINDOW GLASS